

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Creswell (2014) ventured that research design is the procedure of the investigation process. These processes were intended to attain data to answer the research problem. Collecting the data is exceptionally needed, of which method is the role of research design. Furthermore, Ary (2014) pointed out that the qualitative research design deals with describing the data that can be observed.

Moreover, the analysis of the data and the results of this research were in the form of words, descriptions, and interpretations. This current study was conducted by utilizing the qualitative research design.

One of the foci of this research was the idiom classification proposed by Fillmore et al. (as cited in Croft & Cruse, 2004) and the idiom translation strategy suggested by Baker (2011). The book entitled "Bilingual Nusantara Folklore," written by Riski Lestiono et al. was the research object. The researcher hoped this research could answer the question and understand more about the book's idioms.

#### **3.2 Research Object**

Research object referred to the scientific item that became the focus of the research. Therefore, the scientific works or the object of this research was the stories in "Bilingual Nusantara Folklore," and could be regarded as a material object. More specifically, the researcher would collect the data from Bahasa Indonesia and English versions of the book,

especially in the idioms' notion. Every finding of idioms in either Bahasa Indonesia or the English version of the book would be called this research's formal object.

### **3.3 Research Instrument**

The research instrument was used to generate, measure, and analyze the data and the information related to the object. Examples of a research instrument usually used by the qualitative researcher were observation checklist, field note, interview guide, questionnaire, demographic information, audio and video recording, paperwork, formal and informal document, and other elicitation tools.

In this paper, the researcher would utilize document analysis, which provided material in exposing the data. Alluding to Ary et al. (2010: 442), documents could be defined as various written, physical, and visual materials. It included written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, newspapers, etc.). Correspondingly, documents may consist of non-written records (photographs, websites, YouTube videos, etc.). The Document analysis was picked in this research because this investigation involves several written materials.

Latief, (2016) once said that the researcher is involved in data collection by using all kinds of necessary instruments. Therefore, the researcher would act as a human instrument that operated this research. Thus, the present study used and analyzed the data collected from “Bilingual Nusantara Folklore,” either in the Bahasa Indonesia or English versions.

### **3.4 Data Collection**

Data collection could be described as a systematic or scientific approach to gather any data related to the research problem. Furthermore, the data collected should become a piece of evidence and further offered comprehension of the related phenomena or problem. This

research's disclosed data was the idiom translation products and the idioms' classification in the "Bilingual Nusantara Folklore."

Consequently, there were four simple steps or protocols to be followed when the researcher collected the data; they were as follow:

1. Reading Bahasa Indonesia and English versions of the "Bilingual Nusantara Folklore" book.
2. Identifying and discovering the idiom classification applied in the book;
3. Identifying and learning the idiom translation strategies used in the book; and
4. Collecting the idiom classification and idiom translation strategies found in the book.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

Donald et al. (2006) explained that data analysis was the process that most differentiates quantitative from qualitative research.

Data analysis was a process whereby researchers searched and arranged to enhance their knowledge of the data and present what they learned to others. Similarly, James (2004) highlighted that data analysis was to organize data, separating them into effective units according to topics and themes.

In the researcher's opinion, data analysis was the next step from data collection. The researcher had to diagnose, analyze, and conclude everything the researcher had read or experienced before, thereby assembling the data. In this research, there were six steps in which the researcher analyzed the data and eventually coded the data.

1. Coding (listing, organizing) the uncovered idiom classification and idiom translation strategies found in Bahasa Indonesia and English versions of the book;

2. Determining the typology of the revealed idioms;
3. Defining the translation strategies of the revealed idioms;
4. Systemizing the data into a table representing all idioms found in the “Bilingual Nusantara Folkore” book, as beneath.beneath.

5. ST = source text

TL = target Text

No	English ST	Typology	Meaning	Translation Strategies	Indonesia TT	Typology	Meaning

6. ST = source text

TL = target Text

No	Indonesia ST	Typology	Meaning	Translation Strategies	English TT	Typology	Meaning

7. Validating the data by means of an expert linguistics, one of linguistics lecturers in a private university.
8. Drawing a conclusion based on the findings.